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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/669,056	09/24/2003	Fabio Giannetti	300202208-2	4003

22879 7590 12/18/2009	EXAMINER
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	HOANG, HIEU T
Intellectual Property Administration	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2452	

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Mail Stop 35
FORT COLLINS, CO 80528

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/18/2009	ELECTRONIC

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/669,056
Filing Date: September 24, 2003
Appellant(s): Giannetti, Fabio

_____
William T. Ellis, Reg. No. 26,874
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 11/12/2009 appealing from the Office action

mailed 08/12/2009.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

The amendment after final rejection filed on 12/03/2007 has been entered.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

Han et al. WebSplitter: a unified XML framework for multi-device collaborative

Web browsing. 12/2000. ACM.

Applicant Admitted Prior Art (fig. 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, and corresponding description

sections of fig. 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d in the specification)

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious
> at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said
> subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention
> was made.

2.   Claims 1-2, 7-17, 19, 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Han et al. (WebSplitter: a unified XML framework for multi-device

collaborative Web browsing, hereafter Han), further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior

Art (fig. 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, and corresponding description sections of fig. 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d in

the specification, hereafter AAPA)

3.   For claim 1, Han discloses a method of generating data suitable for transmission

to at least one of a predetermined combination of at least a first and a second data

receiving device (abstract), the method comprising:

        providing data, at least one rule, and identifiers (fig. 2, XML tags/components in a

web document, p. 223, section 2.1, par. 1, an XML document components are split by

tags or identifiers, section 2.2, par. 1, policy file or rules), wherein

        the identifiers are associated with portions of the data and are arranged to

identity those portions of the data (fig. 2, XML tags/components in a web document,

e.g., notes navigation buttons, slides, audio...), wherein the identifiers provide an

indication as to the intended function of the portion of the data with which they are

associated (fig. 2, 3, navigation bar nav_bar for navigational function) and

        the at least one rule specifies for the predetermined combination of first and

second data receiving devices to which device a portion of the data having a

predetermined identifier should be sent (section 2.2 par. 1, a policy file maps rules that

govern which tags should be distributed to which groups and/or devices), wherein the

rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent according to the intended

function of that portion of data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA);

        classifying the at least first and second data-receiving devices into a set of

predetermined classifications that identify the data output capability of the at least first

and second data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1

par. 2, discover device output capability at a service discovery database);

connecting to the first and second data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a single session; and giving the first and second data receiving devices a single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)

receiving a request for the data from at least one of the data-receiving devices (section 3.1 par. 2, device joining or participating in an ongoing session);

obtaining the predetermined classification that identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving device requesting the data (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3 first par., proxy utilizes policies and XML files (including device capabilities) to establish a session); and

selecting portions of the data for transmission to at least one of the data receiving devices depending upon the at least one rule (section 2.2 par. 1, a policy file maps rules that govern which tags should be distributed to which groups and/or devices) and the predetermined classification that identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving devices requesting the data (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, the proxy demultiplexes appropriate web objects to the appropriate end clients based on rules with device capabilities); wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according to the intended function of that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, specification page 18, lines 5-17, priority tag values of high, medium and low of each page)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received page portion.

4.   For claim 2, Han-AAPA further discloses the identifiers are placed within the data prior to the generation of the data suitable for transmission (Han, section 2.1, par. 1, a XML web page has tags that split among different components of the web page).

5.   For claim 7, Han-AAPA further discloses generating a set of rules which are used as a default in order to determine to which data receiving device the data should be sent (Han, section 4.2, par. 1, default mapping of tags and devices).

6.   For claim 8, Han-AAPA further discloses a user may alter the rules (Han, fig. 7, personalized configuration screen for editing tags).

7.   For claim 9, Han-AAPA further discloses the method comprises writing the data

in a data receiving device independent language (Han, section 1.2, XML is a data

receiving device independent language for it is a canonical language).

8.   For claim 10, Han discloses a computing device arranged to hold data intended

for transmission to at least one of a predetermined combination of at least a first and a

second data receiving devices (fig. 6, proxy), the computing device comprising:

        a processor arranged to process data, a transmitter arranged to receive data

from the processor and to transmit data from the device, a receiver arranged to receive

data to the device and to pass the data to the processor (fig. 6, proxy with processor

and sending and receiving capabilities),

        storage arranged to store data together with a set of rules determining how data

should be processed and a set of predetermined classifications that identify the data

output capability of the at least first and second data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225,

right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device output capability at a service

discovery database) and to allow the processor to access the data, the set of

predetermined classifications that identify the data output capability of the at least first

and second data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1

par. 2, discover device output capability at a service discovery database) and the rules

stored in the storage (fig. 6, XML policy rules stored in the proxy), wherein

the receiver is arranged to receive a request for data and pass the request to the processor, the processor being arranged to access data stored in the storage, determine to which of the at least two data receiving devices at least a portion of the data should be sent according to the set of rules held in the storage together with identifiers held within the data and the predetermined classification that identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving devices requesting the data (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, the proxy demultiplexes appropriate web objects to the appropriate end clients) and further arranged to pass the data, that the processor determines should be transmitted, to the transmitter wherein the transmitter is arranged to connect to the first and second data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a single session, giving the first and second data receiving devices a single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and

transmit the data it has been passed to at least one of the data receiving devices (section 2.2, par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, fig. 6, XML policy rules in a proxy are used to determine which web page components will be delivered to which devices according to device's capability and owner or its identity).

wherein the identifiers provide an indication as to the intended function of the portion of the data with which they are associated (fig. 2, 3, navigation bar nav_bar for navigational function); and

        wherein the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent

according to the intended function of that portion of data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation

to be sent to PDA);

        wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according

to the intended function of that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the

portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation

to be sent to PDA).

        Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

        However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,

medium and low of each page component)

        Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of

AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of

different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the

receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the

receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received

page portion.

9.   For claim 11, Han discloses the computing device is connected to a network and

in which the data receiver and data transmitter are arranged to connect the computing

device to the network (Han, fig. 6, network and a proxy).

10.   For claim 12, Han discloses the computing device is one of a server and a router
(Han, fig. 6, proxy server).

11.   For claim 13, Han discloses a device arranged to concurrently establish a data
connection between a computing device and at least a first and a second data receiving
device such that data is sent to one of the first and the second data receiving devices
depending upon an identifier within the data and a set of predetermined classifications
that identify the data output capability of the at least first and second data-receiving
devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device
output capability at a service discovery database) wherein the first and the second data
receiving devices are intended to be used in conjunction (fig. 6, proxy for conducting
web sessions between multiple devices), the device comprising:

- a receiver arranged to receive data from the data connection, a transmitter
  arranged to send data over the data connection and a processor arranged to
  process data and to control the receiver and the transmitter (fig. 6, proxy server
  is able to receive from and transmit data to multiple devices), the identifiers
  provide an indication the set of predetermined classifications that identifies the
  data output capability of the at least one data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225,
  right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device output capability at a
  service discovery database)

- the device being arranged such that the receiver is arranged to connect to the

  first and second data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a

  single session, giving the first and second data receiving devices a single

  session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session

  (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5,

  fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and receive the identity of the first and the

  second data receiving devices (section 3.1, par. 2, identities of the devices are

  registered with the service discovery database so that the proxy can retrieves the

  identities when connections are established).

wherein the identifiers provide an indication as to the intended function of the

portion of the data with which they are associated (fig. 2, 3, navigation bar nav_bar for

navigational function); and

wherein the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent

according to the intended function of that portion of data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation

to be sent to PDA);

wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according

to the intended function of that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the

portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation

to be sent to PDA).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the

importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high, medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received page portion.

12.   For claim 14, Han-AAPA further discloses the device is arranged to send an amount of data such that at least some of the data is sent to the first data receiving device and at least some of the data is sent to the second data receiving device (Han, section 2.2 par. 1, a policy file maps rules that govern which tags should be distributed to which groups and/or devices).

13.   For claim 15, Han discloses a network comprising:

at least one computing device (fig. 6 proxy) and at least two data receiving devices (fig. 6 user devices), the computing device being arranged to make data connections to the at least two data receiving devices used in conjunction with one another such that predetermined data is handled by one of the data receiving devices and other predetermined data is handled by another of the data receiving devices (fig.

6, section 2.2 par. 1, proxy stores policy files that map rules that govern which tags should be distributed to which groups and/or devices),

the computing device comprising a processor arranged to process data, a transmitter arranged to receive data from the processor and to transmit data from the computing device, a receiver arranged to receive data to the computing device and to pass data to the processor, memory arranged to store data together with a set of rules determining how data should be processed and a set of predetermined classifications that identify the data output capability of the at least first and second data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device output capability at a service discovery database) and to allow the processor to access the data, the set of predetermined classifications and rules, wherein the receiver is arranged to receive a request for data and pass the request to the processor, the processor being arranged to access data stored in the memory, determine to which of the at least two data receivers at least a portion of the data should be sent according to the rules held in the memory together with identifiers held within the data and the predetermined classification that identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving devices requesting the data (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, the proxy demultiplexes appropriate web objects to the appropriate end clients) further arranged to pass the data that the processor determines should be transmitted to the transmitter and wherein the transmitter is arranged to connect to at least one of the data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a single session, giving each of the data receiving devices a single session ID (multiple client

devices participate in a same browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and

transmit the data it has been passed to at least one of the data receiving devices and the at least two data receiving devices being arranged to receive data from the computing device (fig. 6, proxy with a processor, memory and storage for policy files or rules, section 2.2 par. 1, section 3.1 par. 2, proxy stores policy files that map rules that govern which tags should be distributed to which groups and/or devices).

wherein the identifiers provide an indication as to the intended function of the portion of the data with which they are associated (fig. 2, 3, navigation bar nav_bar for navigational function); and

wherein the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent according to the intended function of that portion of data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA);

wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according to the intended function of that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high, medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received page portion.

14.   For claims 16, 17, 19, the claims are rejected for the same rationales as in claims 1, 10, 13, and/or 15. Han-AAPA further discloses a tangible computer storage medium containing instructions which when read onto a processing unit cause that processing unit to perform the method of claims 1, 10, 13, and 15 (Han, fig. 3, 4, instructions or program codes stored on a computer storage medium).

15.   For claim 24, Han discloses a network comprising at least one computing device and at least two data receiving devices, the computing device being arranged to make data connections to the at least two data receiving devices used in conjunction with one another such that predetermined data is handled by one of the data receiving devices and other predetermined data is handled by another of the data receiving devices, the computing device comprising a processor, a transmitter, a receiver, and a memory arranged to store data including identifiers identifying predetermined data to be sent to one of the data receiving devices together with a set of rules determining how data

should be processed and a set of predetermined classifications that identify the data

output capability of the at least first and second data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225,

right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device output capability at a service

discovery database), wherein the receiver is arranged to receive a request for data and

pass the request to the processor, the processor being arranged to access data stored

in the memory, determine to which of the at least two data receiving devices at least a

portion of the data should be sent according to the rules held in the memory together

with the identifiers held within the data and a set of predetermined classifications that

identify the data output capability of the at least first and second data-receiving devices

requesting the data (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover

device output capability at a service discovery database) and further arranged to pass

the data that the processor determines should be transmitted to the transmitter and

wherein the transmitter is arranged to connect to at least one of the data receiving

devices, wherein the connection is treated as a single session, giving each of the data

receiving devices a single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same

browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session

ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and

        transmit the data it has been passed to at least one of the data receiving devices

at any one time and the at least one data receiving devices being arranged to receive

data from the computing device (fig. 6, section 2.2 par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, proxy

server storing and executing policy files that govern with web page components will be

delivered to which devices according to the device's identity).

wherein the identifiers provide an indication as to the intended function of the portion of the data with which they are associated (fig. 2, 3, navigation bar nav_bar for navigational function); and

wherein the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent according to the intended function of that portion of data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA);

wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according to the intended function of that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high, medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received page portion.

16.   For claim 25, Han discloses a device arranged to concurrently establish a data

connection with at least a first and a second data receiving device such that data is sent

to one of the first and the second data receiving devices depending upon an identifier

within the data and a set of predetermined classifications that identify the data output

capability of the at least first and second data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right

col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device output capability at a service

discovery database) wherein the data receiving devices are intended to be used in

conjunction with one another, the device comprising a receiver arranged to receive data

from the data connection, a transmitter arranged to send data over the data connection

wherein the identifiers provide an indication the set of predetermined classifications that

identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6,

p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device output capability at a

service discovery database) and a processor arranged to process data and to control

the receiver and the transmitter, the device being arranged such that when it

establishes the data connection the processor is arranged to receive from the receiver

the identity of the first and the second data receiving devices and the predetermined

classifications that identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving

devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device

output capability at a service discovery database); the device being further arranged to

receive data at least a portion of which is intended for the first data receiving device and

at least a portion of which is intended for the second data receiving device and the

processor being further arranged to control the transmitter to connect to the first and

second data receiving devices, wherein the connection is treated as a single session,

giving each of the data receiving devices a single session ID (multiple client devices

participate in a same browsing session (abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by

using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6, each session has a distinct ID)) and

transmit each of the portions of the data to the data receiving device for which

they are intended based upon the identifiers in the data and the predetermined

classification that identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving

devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, the proxy

demultiplexes appropriate web objects to the appropriate end clients) such that at least

some of the data is received by the first data receiving device and at least some of the

data is received by the second data receiving device (fig. 6, section 2.2 par. 1 and 2,

section 3.1 par. 2, proxy server storing and executing policy files that govern with web

page components will be delivered to which devices according to the device's identity).

wherein the identifiers provide an indication as to the intended function of the

portion of the data with which they are associated (fig. 2, 3, navigation bar nav_bar for

navigational function); and

wherein the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent

according to the intended function of that portion of data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation

to be sent to PDA);

wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according

to the intended function of that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the

portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation
to be sent to PDA).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the
importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high,
medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the
invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of
AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of
different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the
receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the
receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received
page portion.

17.   For claim 26, Han-AAPA further discloses the device is provided within a network
and arranged to receive the data from the network (fig. 6, arrangement of network
devices).

18.   For claim 27, Han discloses a device arranged to concurrently establish a data
connection between a computing device and at least a first and a second data receiving
device such that data is sent to one of the first and the second data receiving devices
depending upon an identifier within the data and the predetermined classifications that

identifies the data output capability of the at least one data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6,

p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, discover device output capability at a

service discovery database) wherein the first and the second data receiving devices are

intended to be used in conjunction (fig. 6, proxy), the device comprising:

      a receiver arranged to receive data from the data connection, a transmitter

arranged to connect to at least one of the data receiving devices, wherein the

connection is treated as a single session, giving each of the data receiving devices a

single session ID (multiple client devices participate in a same browsing session

(abstract, section 3, joint browsing session) by using a same session ID (fig. 5, fig. 6,

each session has a distinct ID)) and send portions of data over the data connection to at

least a first and second data receiving device based upon the identifiers within the data

and a set of predetermined classifications that identifies the data output capability of the

at least first and second data-receiving devices (fig. 5, 6, p. 225, right col., par. 1 and 2,

section 3.1 par. 2, the proxy demultiplexes appropriate web objects to the appropriate

end clients) and a processor arranged to process data and to control the receiver and

the transmitter (fig. 6, section 2.2 par. 1 and 2, section 3.1 par. 2, proxy server storing

and executing policy files that govern with web page components will be delivered to

which devices according to the device's identity).

      wherein the identifiers provide an indication as to the intended function of the

portion of the data with which they are associated (fig. 2, 3, navigation bar nav_bar for

navigational function); and

wherein the rules specify to which device a portion of data should be sent according to the intended function of that portion of data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA);

wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according to the intended function of that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA).

Han does not explicitly disclose the identifiers provide an indication of the importance of a portion of data relative to other portions of the same data.

However, AAPA discloses the same (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high, medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received page portion.

(10) Response to Argument

Applicant argues that prior art Han and AAPA do not teach "wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according to the intended function of

that portion of data irrespective of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data." The examiner respectfully disagrees.

The invention centralizes upon setting rules specifying which portions of data should be sent to which devices according to the intended functions of the portions of data. Each portion of data has an identifier designating its importance with respect to other portions of data and another identifier designating its intended function. Therefore, the argued limitation simply means selecting portions of data for transmission based on the intended function of the data alone, regardless of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data. In other words, the clause "regardless of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data" adds no weight to selecting portions of data for transmission based on the intended function of the data alone. It simply means that transmission of portions of data to devices is a software function based on one variable which is the intended function of the data portion alone.

Han clearly teaches wherein the portions of the data selected for transmission are selected according to the intended function of that portion of data alone or which portion to transmit to which device is a function of one variable—the intended function of the portion irrespective of the importance of the portion of data relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 7, nav_bar for navigation to be sent to PDA and laptop, notes to be sent to laptop, audio to be sent to stereo speakers and cell phone…) AAPA discloses the identifiers provide an indication of the importance of a portion of data

relative to other portions of the same data (fig. 8a-8d, priority tag values of high, medium and low of each page component)

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Han and AAPA to incorporate priority tags of AAPA to personalized tag rules of Han to further enhance the rules for presentation of different partial views of web pages to different users and/or devices, and provide the receiving users or devices with importance of received page portion so that the receiving device can operate independently based on the importance of the received page portion.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/HH/

Hieu Hoang

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2452

Dated: Dec 9, 2009

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